

'T WAS GEORGE CLARKE TOLD, SAYS CANFIELD'S COUNSEL, AND CLARKE SHOULD KNOW.

Knows About "Brace" Games, Anyhow,
but Must Have Invented His Canfield
Experiences—Never Could Have Got
In There—Jerome Won't Give Name.

The name of District Attorney Jerome's informant about Richard A. Canfield and all the other gamblers of any prominence in New York, is George Clarke, according to John Delahanty, one of Mr. Canfield's attorneys. Clarke is an old-time New York gambler, and according to Mr. Delahanty, was a fugitive from justice some time ago. He returned to New York, and, although arrested on the charge of running a gambling house, has not been prosecuted by the District Attorney because he "squealed."

Canfield's lawyer asserts that during most of the time that Clarke has enjoyed this immunity, Clarke himself has been running a "brace" faro game in Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Mr. Jerome declined to tell whether his informant was Clarke or not. That he said would come out in time.

Mr. Delahanty was very angry over the gambler's "confession," given out on Thursday, and issued a long statement about it. In which he denied that, as the District Attorney's informant asserted, Canfield is the owner of the house at 5 East Forty-fourth street, as well as the backer of the game carried on there.

"I do not," he said, "know of any person named Clarke who is connected with the game. The property is owned by a client of mine, who is not Mr. Canfield. 'Mr. Jerome's informant,' he continued, "is one George Clarke, who has been a notorious so-called crooked gambler for many years. He ran a gambling house in West Forty-third street up to or about October or November, 1901. Then the place was raided by Mr. Jerome and some other troops when he was arrested. The raiders were in the house, they found and carried away with them several deal boxes, used for the purpose of dealing 'brace' faro.

"Clarke was arrested and admitted to bail. Between the time of his arrest and the time set for his examination, he fled the town and was said to have spent some time in Philadelphia. Later, he returned to New York, and it is said to have been made to prosecute him on the charge of conducting a gambling house.

"And what seems to me more remarkable is that this man, supposed to be under the protection of the District Attorney of the county of New York, is, according to common report, a gambler. He plays, I am told, for the same 'sucker' as he says were robbed in Mr. Canfield's notice, by ingratiating himself into the acquaintance of wealthy patrons of fashionable hotels between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets.

"It may be that Mr. Jerome is not to be informed that this Clarke has never, in all the course of his exciting and checkered career, so far as I know, been arrested. He is said to be in the house at 5 East Forty-fourth street. Moreover, Mr. Canfield never spoke to the man in his life, and I doubt if he knows him by sight. As for the statements of Mr. Jerome, I think that he is in Canfield's house on Nov. 28, 1902, it is absolutely false, and of the same character as the other statements by Canfield and all other witnesses, whose heads the District Attorney has so far allowed to show above water. On Nov. 28, there was no one in the house but servants.

The Hon. Patrick F. Sheedy, who, until Canfield got badly the town for some weeks that he had become a Jerome squarer and that he had told the District Attorney stories about the alleged gambling house in town. The fellow has been a 'piker' all his life and wouldn't let \$2 on anything unless it was lead piped that he'd win. He is said to be a 'piker' in the case as a selling plaster is outside the class of a stake horse. And every gambler in New York knows he lied when he said Canfield ran a crooked game. Why Canfield more than any other living man, is responsible for straight gambling in this town.

Stories about Clarke were told all along Broadway yesterday afternoon. Pat McDonald had a particularly interesting one. He said:

"Clarke used to run Timmy Kenney's place in Forty-third street. Jerome raided it and one of his men got into the house and tried to catch him. Clarke was in the house in a 'hide' under the floor. The Jerome man walked up and said:

"Can't I help you?"

"I guess you can," said Clarke, looking up and thinking it was one of his customers. "Must give me a hand in stowing these things away."

THIRD NEW TUNNEL SCHEME TUBES BENEATH THE NORTH RIVER TO UNION SQUARE.

Plans to Tap Everybody's Traffic, and the
Projectors Say Everybody Is Friendly
—Getting Consents of Property Owners,
With a Franchise in View.

Plans for the construction of a third tunnel under the North River have got so far that it was asserted yesterday that an application for the requisite franchise will be made to the Rapid Transit Commission in about a month. A corporation calling itself the Union Terminal Company has been formed to construct this tunnel. It is proposed to build from Jersey City to Union Square, and thence under the East River to a point near the Bushwick Avenue station in Brooklyn.

For some months the Union Terminal Company has been at work obtaining the consents of property owners in Manhattan along the route mapped out for the projected tunnel and one of the men interested in the scheme said yesterday that in less than a month the company would have completed this preliminary work.

The plans for this latest underground railroad are on file in the County Clerk's office. It is proposed to build a tunnel about nine and a half miles long, beginning near the shore at the southern part of Hoboken. The tunnel will enter the ground at a point near the westerly shore of the Hackensack River between the main lines of the Erie and Lackawanna railroads.

From there it will run east with the idea of connecting with other railroads entering Jersey City and Hoboken. A station on the New Jersey shore with elevators and moving stairways giving communication from the tunnel at the end of the line to the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson and the North Jersey Street Railway companies is planned. The tunnel will then continue under the Hudson to a point on the west end of the center line of Fourteenth street on his side, and easterly under Fourteenth street to the East River crossing under this river to the neighborhood of about 100 feet below the surface of the water.

It was originally the purpose of the projectors to build a branch from Union Square to the Grand Central Station, but they say that if the projectors can get the approval of the Interborough Company means of communication between the stations of the two companies will be made in Union Square. The several companies have been held between the representatives of both companies and the outlook, so far as the projectors are concerned, is not very bright.

The projectors are now looking for a connection of the new tunnel with the Long Island Railroad at Bushwick Avenue and in progress and that President J. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has informed the projectors that so far from opposing the scheme he will be willing to recommend the connecting of the tunnel with the Pennsylvania terminal and the Long Island Railroad.

It is proposed to lay the tunnel at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface of the water. It would strike the river at its narrowest point, and in consequence a descending grade of only about 1 per cent. would be required for the entire length of the tunnel. The plans for the tunnel under the North River crossing light street, each carrying a single track in the center, and the Pennsylvania tunnel and in Manhattan would run at a considerable depth below the level of the Rapid Transit road. The projectors call for the operation of the tunnel by electric motors. The primary object of the tunnel is to give a direct outlet in New York to the Western and Southern passenger traffic not covered by the Pennsylvania system.

When applying for a franchise the company would not need to ask for the opening or occupation of the surface of any street in New York and the railroad would pass beneath the streets at such a depth as to preclude the possibility of noise or vibration, its projectors expect that no opposition to the project will be made by property owners.

The Union Terminal Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$400,000. Among the incorporators are Francis H. Leggett of the firm of F. H. Leggett & Co., Edward G. Palmer of Morristown, N. J., and John J. Kennedy of Jersey City. George L. Muhlman of the firm of Roy Stone and Joseph A. Duffy of Long Branch.

Nothing has been done yet except to file the plans and to seek consents of property owners.

SENT BACK RAILWAY PASSES.
Montana Legislators Wanted Annual, Not Sixty-Day, Ones.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 9.—Sixty-one of the seventy-two members of the House decided to return the passes furnished by the Northern Pacific Railway Company through its local counsel. The principal reason for this unprecedented move was because the passes were limited to sixty days instead of one year, as heretofore.

THIRD NEW TUNNEL SCHEME TUBES BENEATH THE NORTH RIVER TO UNION SQUARE.

Plans to Tap Everybody's Traffic, and the
Projectors Say Everybody Is Friendly
—Getting Consents of Property Owners,
With a Franchise in View.

Plans for the construction of a third tunnel under the North River have got so far that it was asserted yesterday that an application for the requisite franchise will be made to the Rapid Transit Commission in about a month. A corporation calling itself the Union Terminal Company has been formed to construct this tunnel. It is proposed to build from Jersey City to Union Square, and thence under the East River to a point near the Bushwick Avenue station in Brooklyn.

For some months the Union Terminal Company has been at work obtaining the consents of property owners in Manhattan along the route mapped out for the projected tunnel and one of the men interested in the scheme said yesterday that in less than a month the company would have completed this preliminary work.

The plans for this latest underground railroad are on file in the County Clerk's office. It is proposed to build a tunnel about nine and a half miles long, beginning near the shore at the southern part of Hoboken. The tunnel will enter the ground at a point near the westerly shore of the Hackensack River between the main lines of the Erie and Lackawanna railroads.

From there it will run east with the idea of connecting with other railroads entering Jersey City and Hoboken. A station on the New Jersey shore with elevators and moving stairways giving communication from the tunnel at the end of the line to the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson and the North Jersey Street Railway companies is planned. The tunnel will then continue under the Hudson to a point on the west end of the center line of Fourteenth street on his side, and easterly under Fourteenth street to the East River crossing under this river to the neighborhood of about 100 feet below the surface of the water.

It was originally the purpose of the projectors to build a branch from Union Square to the Grand Central Station, but they say that if the projectors can get the approval of the Interborough Company means of communication between the stations of the two companies will be made in Union Square. The several companies have been held between the representatives of both companies and the outlook, so far as the projectors are concerned, is not very bright.

The projectors are now looking for a connection of the new tunnel with the Long Island Railroad at Bushwick Avenue and in progress and that President J. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has informed the projectors that so far from opposing the scheme he will be willing to recommend the connecting of the tunnel with the Pennsylvania terminal and the Long Island Railroad.

It is proposed to lay the tunnel at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface of the water. It would strike the river at its narrowest point, and in consequence a descending grade of only about 1 per cent. would be required for the entire length of the tunnel. The plans for the tunnel under the North River crossing light street, each carrying a single track in the center, and the Pennsylvania tunnel and in Manhattan would run at a considerable depth below the level of the Rapid Transit road. The projectors call for the operation of the tunnel by electric motors. The primary object of the tunnel is to give a direct outlet in New York to the Western and Southern passenger traffic not covered by the Pennsylvania system.

When applying for a franchise the company would not need to ask for the opening or occupation of the surface of any street in New York and the railroad would pass beneath the streets at such a depth as to preclude the possibility of noise or vibration, its projectors expect that no opposition to the project will be made by property owners.

The Union Terminal Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$400,000. Among the incorporators are Francis H. Leggett of the firm of F. H. Leggett & Co., Edward G. Palmer of Morristown, N. J., and John J. Kennedy of Jersey City. George L. Muhlman of the firm of Roy Stone and Joseph A. Duffy of Long Branch.

Nothing has been done yet except to file the plans and to seek consents of property owners.

SENT BACK RAILWAY PASSES.
Montana Legislators Wanted Annual, Not Sixty-Day, Ones.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 9.—Sixty-one of the seventy-two members of the House decided to return the passes furnished by the Northern Pacific Railway Company through its local counsel. The principal reason for this unprecedented move was because the passes were limited to sixty days instead of one year, as heretofore.

MUSEUM GETS ROGERS' MILLIONS. The Only Contentment of the Millionaire's Will Drop Her Suit.

By the discontinuance of the suit of the only heir of the late Jacob S. Rogers, who has opposed his will which made the Metropolitan Museum of Art the legatee of his residuary estate, the museum now comes into possession of this munificent bequest and is free to use the income fund so placed as its disposal.

The dissenting litigant was Mrs. Virginia Heinisch, Mr. Rogers' half-sister, who at first joined with the other Rogers heirs in executing a release, and then turned about and began suit to set aside the release and test the validity of the will. The release was signed in October, 1901. Mrs. Heinisch brought her suit in the Chancery Court of New Jersey and it was set for trial on Jan. 15. Robert W. de Forest, counsel for the museum, said yesterday in announcing the discontinuance of the action:

"A few days since counsel for Mrs. Heinisch notified me that they had withdrawn from the suit because they found no evidence on which to sustain it, and had so notified Mrs. Heinisch. Mrs. Heinisch then asked permission to withdraw the suit, which was granted on condition that she should sign an appropriate instrument barring her from ever commencing another. This she did."

The other heirs all appeared in the Chancery Court and affirmatively upheld their agreement. They were represented by Lindbury, Depeu & Faulk of Newark. Mr. de Forest said:

"This was not a settlement of the suit. Not a single cent was paid by the museum or by the executors of Mr. Rogers to Mrs. Heinisch. She has not received a cent. In abandonment of the suit before trial, for admitted lack of evidence to sustain it."

Mr. de Forest estimated the amount of the bequest at \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The conditions of the bequest, according to the will, are these:

"The income only of the fund her by bequest, to be used for the purchase of rare and desirable objects, and in the purchase of books for the library of said museum, and for such purposes exclusively. The principal of said fund is not to be used, diminished or impaired for any purpose whatever."

RICHARDSON TO RETIRE. May Resign From Congress and Withdraw From Minority Leadership Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader in the House, is expected to resign from Congress and withdraw from the minority leadership contest. The resignation is expected to be made at the end of the session, and the withdrawal from the leadership contest is expected to be made at the same time.

Richardson has been a member of Congress for many years, and has been a prominent figure in the Democratic Party. He has been a strong supporter of the administration, and has been a vocal critic of the opposition. His resignation is expected to be a major event in the political world.

ARMOR PLATE SECRET IN PERIL. Dean, Dead, Widow, Who Alone Knows Process, Reported to Be Dying.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—Theodore Dean of Allegheny, Pa., is reported to be dying in a hotel on Virginia avenue. Over in England lies the body of his husband, the inventor. Last night a telegram was received by Miss Daisy Dean saying that the father died yesterday from heart disease.

PHIPPS GIVES \$1,250,000. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The First Gift Is Only to Start the Project
and Mr. Carnegie's Old Partner
Promises More if It Is Needed—To Be
Equipped Like the Pasteur Institute.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—Henry Phipps, Carnegie's old partner before the Carnegie company was absorbed into the United States Steel Corporation, will build in this city a great hospital for consumptives.

Announcement was made to-night of the millionaire's intentions. He will start the work with a \$1,250,000 gift, with more to come as additional funds are found to be necessary. The institution will be called the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

It will be modeled on the same lines as the Pasteur Institute in Paris, but will be devoted exclusively to the study, treatment and prevention of consumption. Pavilions having a capacity of 100 beds for advanced cases of tuberculosis form a part of the plan. These cases will furnish clinical matter for the study of the disease. Well-equipped laboratories, baths of every description, and, in fact, every device known to science for the study and treatment of the disease will be provided. The site has not yet been selected.

Dr. Lawrence Flick explained to-night the purpose of the institution. He said: "More than \$1,250,000 will be invested in it by Mr. Phipps, as he has been liberal enough not to limit the amount he is willing to spend in defraying the expenses of erecting and carrying on such an institution from year to year."

The main building will include a Finson light institute, modeled upon the famous Finson light institute of Copenhagen, which was erected at the expense of the Danish Government. Finson introduced the method of curing tuberculosis of the skin by sunlight or electric light and so successful has been his treatment of this disease that thousands of patients suffering from it have been attracted to Copenhagen from all parts of the world.

There will also be a dispensary for the treatment of walking cases of tuberculosis modeled upon the famous Emile Roux dispensary at Lille, in northern France.

BURGARS WITH RED PEPPER. Tail Man and a Short Man Assault and Rob a Woman in Her Home.

Mrs. Sophie Ruck, the wife of Julius Ruck, a tailor employed by Brokaw Bros., was robbed yesterday morning of \$75 by two men who forced their way into her flat at 315 Fifth street, choked her and threw red pepper in her face.

JAIL FOR BARON DE ROTHSCHILD Sentenced for Fast Automobiling, but Will Appeal—Lectures on It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 9.—Baron Henri de Rothschild in a lecture before the Automobile Club on his seven years' experience in automobiling quoted Sepollet as predicting that his new steam racer would make ninety-eight miles an hour for a short distance, which probably the petrol racers of 1903 would equal. Baron de Rothschild said he believed that electricity would ultimately be the principal motive power for automobiles for town use. He predicted that ten years from now there would not be a single horse-drawn vehicle in Paris.

A few hours before delivering the lecture Baron de Rothschild was sentenced in a Paris court to three days' imprisonment and a fine of twenty francs on two charges of serious automobiling. He was not present in court and sentence was passed in default. He will probably appeal. Mme. du Gast, who was prominent in the Paris-Berlin automobile race, received a similar sentence.

HOW AT GOVERNORS' RECEPTION. Retiring Governor and Editor Rosewater. Old Enemies, Clash.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 9.—The enmity which has prevailed between Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Omaha Bee*, and Gov. Savage almost brought on blows between the two at the State House here last night.

Retiring Governor Savage was assisting the new Governor in his reception when Mr. Rosewater came down the line, shaking hands as he came. When almost to Gov. Savage the latter saw the editor and the blood mounted to his face. He made a quick move toward Mr. Rosewater, but was prevented by bystanders from striking a blow. The two never separated and did not again approach each other during the evening. Gov. Savage is 6 feet tall, while Rosewater is a small man.

HOAR TURNS ASIDE FROM TRUSTS And Has Passed Again a Six-Months-Old Law for the Neglected Alaskans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—When the Senate passed the bill yesterday for redistricting Alaska into three judicial districts, no Senator remembered that the measure became a law last summer. It was approved by the President on June 9, 1902, and the bill was passed by the House last summer, and it was promptly passed.

"Of course, I do not wish to press anything upon which there is a serious doubt," remarked Mr. Hoar, upon rolling up the bill yesterday, but I do think the Alaska people do not get as prompt legislation always as could be desired.

TO DESIGN MCKINLEY ARCH. Contract for Ohio Memorial Awarded to H. A. MacNeill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The contract for the designing of the McKinley Memorial Arch to be erected at the west entrance to the State House at a cost of \$50,000 was awarded to-day to H. A. MacNeill of New York.

TRUST-BUSTING LEGISLATION, OR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

That Is President Roosevelt's Ultimatum
to the Congress Leaders—The Two
Bills Prepared by Attorney-General
Knox and Introduced in the House by
Chairman Jenkins to the Littlefield's
Subcommittee—Littlefield Angry
Because He Was Ignored by the Admin-
istration, and Will Push His Own Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt is so determined that Congress shall enact trust-busting legislation at the present session that he will call an extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, in case the present one fails to pass the Attorney-General's bill, introduced in the House to-day by Chairman Jenkins of the Judiciary Committee, or some similar measure.

When "THE SUN" announced in a Washington dispatch last Tuesday morning that the President's ultimatum was trust-busting legislation, or an extra session, the statement was looked upon merely as indicating one method of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress, and not intended to be taken seriously. It may now be asserted, however, on authority which cannot be questioned, that "THE SUN's" information at that time was correct. The "octopus" will be hunted to its lair now, or the chess will be continued promptly after the 4th of March.

Octopus hunting is a very pleasant pastime for many gentlemen in public life, some of whom are members of Congress; but like fox hunting it is generally more exciting and exhilarating than successful, only because of the rough roads encountered, but it is a game which the members are out for show instead of bread. In the hunt for the trust octopus the Administration is plainly after blood, but many of the Congressmen who are relied upon to assist in the chase have no heart in the work, and will be apt to stumble at the first obstacle and make no desperate effort to rise again.

The first default, stop in the Administration's campaign was taken to-day, when Chairman Jenkins of the Judiciary Committee introduced in the House two bills dealing with the trust question. They were written by Attorney-General Knox, with his own hand, yesterday afternoon, after he had talked with Chairman Jenkins at the Department of Justice. The text of these bills is given below.

According to the programme of the Administration, the bills are to be reported back to the House favorably with commendable promptness and passed without delay, and if possible with the unanimous vote of both Republicans and Democrats, thus insuring that no caucus will be necessary, as every man in the House will be anxious to vote for the bills, the Republicans because they are loyal to the Administration and the Democrats because they are trust busters by nature.

Then the bills are to go to the Senate, where things are so tangled up now that not even a pension bill can pass, will be rushed to the Judiciary Committee, which will be asked to report them to the Senate, where the rule allowing endless debate is to be got rid of in some mysterious fashion, and passed in spite of the opposition of many of the ablest Republicans in the Senate, including some of the actual leaders of it.

President Roosevelt has been told by more than one Republican Senator that it might be possible to pass some mild, meaningless anti-trust bill, in order to meet the alleged public clamor for legislation of this kind, but that nothing radical would have any sort of a show in the Senate. In reply to this suggestion is Attorney-General Knox's bill, which, according to some lawyers in the Senate, are in fact, although not in phraseology, quite as drastic as that of Mr. Hoar, which has been already indignantly spurned, apparently not having a friend or ally in the Senate, or in the House. Mr. Hoar only introduced his bill, anyhow, for the purpose of furnishing him an excuse for making a speech, and he says now that he will gladly give consideration to any measure that may come over from the House. He undoubtedly holds the House in his hand, and he will be sure to get it to pass in some mysterious fashion, and passed in spite of the opposition of many of the ablest Republicans in the Senate, including some of the actual leaders of it.